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duce a certain effect upon the organization of human society, and all these conditions must be especially pointed out if they are to be understood and properly estimated.' The complete scientific understanding of regimentation lies at the end of our work still as a far-distant goal before us. We must confess, even, that it never appeared so far until we had traveled a few steps on the long way to reach it."

CH. L. HENNING.

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*Boas on Indian face-paintings.*

The American Museum of Natural History, New York city, has begun the second volume of its "Memoirs" in a very creditable way. They are published in large quarto, on superior paper, with fine typography and wide margins. Anthropology is included among the sciences dealt with in the second volume, and its first number, sent out June 16, 1898, contains important data from the Jesup North Pacific expedition, descriptive of "Facial Paintings of the Indians of Northern British Columbia" (pp. 24 and 6 plates with letter-press opposite). Researches like these will be helpful in settling the problem whether the characteristics of the American Indian race are derived directly from Asiatic sources or result from an intermixture of Asiatic with American tribes. For 1897 Dr Franz Boas had selected as a field of research the coast of British Columbia from the Skeena river (54° north latitude) southward to Victoria (48° 20' north latitude), excluding Vancouver island, but taking in a part of the interior—Kwakiutl, Coast Selish, Fraser and Thompson River, Chilcotin (Tinné), and Bellacoola Indians. The map plainly shows all particulars. The work was divided between scientists of the Jesup expedition and those of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The able assistants of Dr Boas were Livingston Farrand, of Columbia University, and Harlan I. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History.

The Indians of the above area have a habit of reproducing on their foreheads, cheeks, chins, and jaws images of the animals which are used as their family crests. The animal forms are highly conventionalized, and may be recognized by a number of symbols characteristic of each species. They do not attempt perspective, but characterize solely by "distortion and dissection."

Nevertheless we must admire the ingenuity and invention of the artist, who often spreads the marks over one-half or the whole of a person's face, though it is often difficult to ascertain what animal or other object it is intended to represent. The plates show about one hundred of these faces, no two being alike. We see, for instance, the killer-whale in black and green; beak of hawk; mouth of frog in red; paws of wolf, beaver, and sea monsters; proboscis of mosquito in black; mosquito bites, a succession of red spots; feet of mountain goat; tail of raven, woodpecker, and other birds; tuft of puffin; back of whale in red; mouth of sculpin in red; feet of bear in black and red; crest of sea-lion; nest of eagle in red; bars of copper in red; fish-net; cirrus, cumulus, and stratus clouds in various colors.

ALBERT S. GATSCHET.

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*The New Brunswick Magazine.*

This is a new and popularly written periodical, published by W. K. Reynolds at St John, New Brunswick, for \$1.50 per year. The first number bears date July 1, 1898, and deals mainly with historical descriptions and problems. Among the collaborators we find several university men, such as Montague Chamberlain, of Harvard, a writer on ethnography, who contributes to the present number an article on "The Origin of the Maliseet Indians." Another contributor is W. T. Ganong, Ph. D., now a professor in Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and an authority on certain branches of botany. For many years past he has investigated the geographic names in New Brunswick of Indian and European origin, and has recently issued a treatise on their cartography, adducing the testimony of old maps from 1600 A. D. down to the present time. In the present number he has an article entitled "Where stood Fort Latour?" Another paper is by James Hannay, on "The Brothers d'Amours, the first French settlers on the St John River."

The history and topography of the thinly peopled province of New Brunswick is very little known outside its own limits; hence we gladly welcome a periodical that brings nearer to us the land of our interesting neighbors, with its Anglo-French population, its numerous Indian towns, and the manifold industries and interests that it embodies.